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Pittsburgh Gazette

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1790. [VOL. IV.

John and David Acheſon,

At their Store in Waſhington Town, and

ABEL HENNAN, & Company,
Muddy Creek.

ARE juſt opening a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which they will ſell low for caſh, whiſkey, flour, tallow, beeſwax, butter, furs, bear and deer ſkins, and will receive wheat and rye delivered at Col. James Perry's, Monongahela, John Baldwin's, and Adam Wickerham's, on Mingo and Peter's creek, Thomas Parkinſon's and Sheſbazer Bentley's, Pidgeon creek, Andrew Wilſes and Demas Lindley's, Ten Mile, James Carmichael's, Muddy creek, Robert Moore's and Abſalom Weils's Buffaloe, Col. John Canon's, John White's, Nicholas Peeſes, Lodwick Smith's, and Cowe's new mill on Chartier's creek: Receipts from any of the above mills, will be accepted of for goods, the ſame as caſh, and will be taken for old debts if delivered before the firſt of February next, All thoſe indebted to ſaid company by bond, note or book account, that will not pay off their reſpective balances before that date, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney without reſpect of perſons.

All thoſe indebted to the ſtore kept by Arthur Gardner, at Mr. John Baldwin's, Mingoe creek, and Mr. William Nealer's, Monongahela, either by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances to the ſubſcribers, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN ACHESON & Co,
Waſhington Town, Dec. 10, 1789.

THIS day by mutual conſent the co-partnerſhip of Acheſon, M'Kinly & Co, diſſolved: They requeſt all thoſe that have demands againſt ſaid company to furniſh their accounts that they may be adjuſted, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid company by bond, note or book account, to diſcharge their reſpective balances to the ſubſcribers, before the firſt of next February, as all out ſtanding debts after that period will be ſued for without reſpect of perſons. The great lenity they have already ſhewn, will convince every perſon of candour how diſagreeable ſuch proceedings will be to them.

JOHN ACHESON,
WILLIAM M'KINLY.

West Liberty, Sept. 26, 1789.

The ſubſcriber at his ſtore in Weſt Liberty and mouth of Short creek, is juſt opening a neat aſſortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will ſell low for caſh, Beef cattle, pork, whiſkey, flour, wheat, rye, corn, furs deer and bear ſkins, &c. Kentucky Boats may be ſupplied with proviſions on low terms at the mouth of Short Creek, Ohio.

WILLIAM M'KINLY.

THE Commiſſioners for the County of Alleghany requeſt all thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid county, to exhibit them at their office, at the houſe of A. Tannehill, in Pittſburgh, on or before the 20th day of February next, that they may be enabled to levy a tax accordingly. Given under our hands this 8th day of January 1790.

IACOB BAUSMAN,
A. TANNEHILL,
DUNNING M'NEAR.

A New Store.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened Store in the houſe formerly occupied by captain Alexander Fowler, in Second ſtreet, oppoſite Meſſrs, Turnbull and Marmie's, where they are ſupplied with a compleat aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, together with a large quantity of Groceries, all which they intend to ſell for caſh, whiſkey, flour, &c.

They flatter themſelves that from the opportunity they have had of laying in thoſe goods on the beſt terms at Philadelphia, they can make thoſe who honor them with their commands find their advantage in dealing with them.

HAYES & COLHOUN.

Pittſburgh, December 10, 1789.

N. B. They have alſo a ſmall collection of BOOKS for ſale, a catalogue of which may be ſeen at their Store.

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER, and ENGRAVER, laſt from Philadelphia.

In Second ſtreet, at the Stone Houſe, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibſon, in Pittſburgh

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and ſells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the neweſt taſte, and at reaſonable rates.

Engraves all ſorts of Deſigns on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landſcapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Creſts, and Cyphers, on Watch, Compler, or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, braſs or ſteel. Makes and Engraves Free Maſons Medals, &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the careſuleſt manner and diſpatch.

Pittſburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt or ſtolen on the night of the 24th of November laſt, between Elie Myers's tavern and James Myers's mill, a pair of wallet ſaddle bags, containing three new calicoe gowns, five bandanoe ſilk handkerchiefs, two pair of cotton, and three pair of thread ſtockings, one muſlin, one kenting one lawn handkerchief, one lawn apron, a few remnants of calicoe, one pocket handkerchief, one ſhirt and one ſhift, and ſundry articles not now recollected. Whoever will deliver ſaid ſaddle bags, with their contents, to Andrew Watſon, Pittſburgh, Aſa Cook, near Bruſh run or Joſeph Cook, in Greenſburgh, ſhall receive Four Dollars, and no queſtions aſked, or if ſtolen the above reward for the ſaddle bags and proſecuting the thief as the law directs. Given under my hand at Pittſburgh, the 5th day of January 1790.

THOMAS DICK.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſburgh

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office Pittſburgh, January 5, 1790.

A.

ROBERT Adams, Croſs creek; John Armſtrong, John Adams, Iſaac Anderſon, William Arbuthnot.

B.

Severen Bolt, D. D. Bouhon, Edward Barton, Thomas Boyd, John Baird, Sawickly; James Brunton, Fort Harmar; Robert Buntin, James Bredin, Racoon creek,

C.

Samuel Collert, Morris Cuſtard, Thomas Clare, Georges's creek; Edward Cheeſe.

D.

John Dodd, Waſhington; William Dillon, John M'Dowell, Martin Dickſon,

E.

John Ellis, Fort Harmar,

F.

Robert Fraſer, Robert Ferguſon, Michael Furbee.

G.

John Guthrie, Robert George.

H.

Rev. Edward Hoey, Adam Hoops,

I.

James Jordon, Robert Jones, Whiteley; capt. Matthew Jack, James Imbrie, Mingo creek.

L.

William Ledlie, King's creek; James Lieper, Chartiers; M. Laccaſſagne, Louiſville.

M.

John M'Cracken, Ligonier Valley; Patrick M'Donald, John M'Connall, Francis M'Elwaine, David M'Cracken, John May, Marietta; Alexander M'Munn, Thomas M'Elhinny, William Miſkelly, Samuel Morrow, Robert Meſſer.

N.

William Neilſon, or James M'Nary, Mill creek; Charles Neale.

P.

Mrs. Pinks, William Pauling.

R.

Henry Robinſon, Andrew Rodgers, Frederick Adam Raiter.

S.

Revd. Joſeph Smith, William Sloan, Thomas Sargent, Ten Mile; Richard Speer, lieut. Derick Schuyler, Fort Harmar; Col, Lewis Charles Schuman, Archibald Shanks.

T.

General Benjamin Tupper, Marietta; Thomas Thompſon, James Thompſon, Summerall's ferry.

W.

William Wikoff, John Wright and Brothers, David Wilſon, George or Samuel Workman, William Wightman, Abraham Whiteſide, Caſper Walthour.

It is neceſſary to acquaint thoſe who have letters in the Poſt Office, that unleſs they call for them in three months from this date, they will be ſent to the General Poſt Office, as dead letters.

JOHN SCULL, P. M.

WHEREAS there is a note of the ſubſcriber's of ten or eleven pounds, payable to a certain William Pemm, in Franklin county, due the 25th of December, 1789. This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I have made a tender of the pay according

EBENEZER

January 14, 1790.

COMPARISON between the SEXES.

[From the ſprightly and entertaining letters on ſeveral ſubjects, by the reverend Martin Sherlock, A. M.]

WOMAN is a very nice and complicated machine. Her ſprings are infinitely delicate; and differ from thoſe of man pretty nearly as the work of a repetition watch does of that of a town clock. Look at her; how delicately formed! Examine her ſenſes; how exquiſite and nice! Obſerve her underſtanding; how ſubtle and acute! But look into her heart; there is the watch work, compoſed of parts ſo minute in themſelves, and ſo wonderfully combined, that they muſt be ſeen by a microſcopic eye to be clearly apprehended.

The perception of a woman is as quick as lightning. Her penetration is intuition; I had almoſt ſaid inſtinct. By a glance of her eye ſhe ſhall draw a deep and juſt concluſion. Aſk her how ſhe formed it; ſhe cannot anſwer the queſtion. The philoſopher deduces inferences; and his inferences ſhall be right: but he gets to the head of the ſtair caſe, if I may ſo ſay, by ſlow degrees, and mounting ſtep by ſtep. She arrives at the top of the ſtair caſe as well as he: but whether ſhe leaped or flew there is more than ſhe knows herſelf. While ſhe truſts her inſtinct ſhe is ſcarce ever deceived; ſhe is generally loſt when ſhe attempts to reaſon.

As the perception of a woman is ſurpriſingly quick; ſo their ſouls and imaginations are uncommonly ſuſceptible. If few of them have talents to write, when they do, how lively are their pictures! how animated their deſcriptions! But if few women write they all talk; and every man may judge of them in this point, from every circle he goes into. Spirit in converſation depends entirely upon fancy; and women all over the world talk better than men. Let a man and a woman of apparently equal underſtandings go together to an opera or to a maſquerade: ſee which of them will enjoy the moſt pleaſure, and bring home the greateſt number of intereſting anecdotes. Have they a character to pourtray, or a figure to deſcribe? They give but three traits of either one or the other, and the character is known, or the figure placed before our eyes. Why? From the ſuſceptibility of their imaginations: their fancies receive lively impreſſions from thoſe principal traits and they paint thoſe impreſſions with the ſame vivacity with which they received them. I remember hearing an Engliſh lady at Geneva, who had juſt come out of Italy. She painted the paſſage of the Alps in ſix phraſes better than I could have done by a fortnight's labour upon paper.

I look upon it, that the elements are not only differently mixed in women from what they are in men but that they are almoſt of different ſorts. Their figure is finer; their clay is more refined. The difference may be about the ſame that there is between culinary and electrical fire. The electrial ſpirit is not given, perhaps, in ſo large a portion to women as to men; but it is a more ſubtle, and it is a finer ſpirit. Let a woman of fancy warm in converſation, ſhe will produce a hundred charming images, among which there ſhall not be one indelicate or coarſe. Warm a man on the ſame ſubject: he ſhall poſſibly find ſtronger alluſions, but they ſhall neither be ſo brilliant nor ſo chaſte.

As to graceful neſs of expreſſion, it belongs almoſt excluſively to women.

But men, you ſay, have ſounder judgments.—That they unqueſtionably have; and for that, I confeſs, I never could ſee but one reaſon, the difference of their education. To the age of thirteen or fourteen girls are every where ſuperior to boys. At fourteen a boy begins to get ſome advantages over a girl, and he continues to improve, by means of education, till three or four and twenty, poſſibly till thirty. Her education, ſuch as it is, is over at eighteen. He has all the fountains of knowledge opened to him: intereſt to ſtimulate him to exerciſe his parts; rivals to emulate; opponents to conquer. His talents are always on the ſtretch. To this he adds the advantage of travel; and if he even ſhould not go abroad, he can enter into an infinite number of companies, when ſhe can be permitted to go into but few. A ſound judgment cannot be formed but by continual exerciſe and frequent compariſons. It is impoſſible for women to have theſe advantages; and thence, I believe the principal cauſe of the inferiority of their judgment. The livelineſs of their fancies and of their feelings, you will ſay, contributes alſo to weaken their powers of judging. That probably does enter for ſomething; but education muſt be the grand cauſe; for how many men are there among your acquaintance, who join ſolid judgments to fine feelings and warm imaginations?

Take a man and a woman who have never been out of the village in which they were born, and neither of whom knows how to read; I queſtion very much if his diſcretive faculties will be ſtronger than her's.

As judgment then can come but from knowledge, I will readily agree, that the number of women who have ſolid judgments is very ſmall. But if I do not contend for them on this point as equal to men, I believe you will not diſpute the ſuperior ſenſibility of their ſouls. Their feelings are certainly more exquiſite than thoſe of men; and their ſentiments greater and more refined. Though the ſeverity, ill temper, neglect and perfidy of men often force women to have recourſe to diſſimulation; yet when they have noble characters to deal with, how ſincere and ardent is their love; how delicate and ſolid their attachment! Woman is not near ſo ſelfiſh a creature as man. When a man is in love, the object of his paſſion is, if I may ſo ſay, himſelf. When a woman is enamoured of a man, ſhe forgets herſelf, the world, and all that it contains, and wiſhes to exiſt only for the object of her affection. How few men make any violent ſacrifices to ſentiment! But how many women does every man know who have ſacrificed fortune and honors to noble, pure, and diſintereſted motive!

A man mounts a breach; he braves danger, and obtains a victory. He has ſerved his country, he has acquired fame, preferment, riches. Wherever he appears reſpect awaits him, admiration attends him, crowds preſs to meet him, and theatres receive him with burſts of applauſe. His glory dies not with him. Hiſtory preſerves his memory from oblivion. That thought cheers his dying hour; and his laſt words pronounced with feeble pleaſure are, I ſhall not die.

A woman ſends her huſband to the war; ſhe lived but in that huſband. Her ſoul goes with him. She trembles for the dangers of the ſea; ſhe trembles for the dangers of the land. Every billow that ſwells ſhe thinks is to be his tomb; every ball that flies ſhe imagines is directed againſt him. Her days are days of ſorrow; her nights are ſleepleſs nights. The ſilent tears ſteels down her cheek, and wet her pillow; or if by chance exhauſted nature finds an hours ſlumber, her fancy, ſickened by her diſtempered ſoul, ſees in that ſleep a bleeding lover or his mangled corpſe. Time paſſes, and her grief increaſes; till, worn out at length by too much tenderneſs, ſhe falls the victim of too exquiſite a ſenſibility, and ſinks with ſorrow to her grave.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 7.

THE duke of Orleans had a private audience of the queen in her own apartments.

The celebrated Herſchell has diſcovered a ſeventh ſattellite, moving round Saturn, and ſtill nearer to his body than any of the reſt. It is about 26 ſeconds only of apparent diſtance from his centre; the exterior boundary of the ring being 22 ſeconds from, by eſtimation. The periodical time of this ſatellite is leſs than twenty fours hours, that of the 6th is 32 h. 48 m. 12 ſec. Saturn's ring continues viſible by Dr. Herſchell's largeſt teleſcope; and a few nights ago he ſaw three of the ſatellites on the ring at one time. The ring appears to him to be every where of an uniform thickneſs.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſells, October 19.

"This city has narrowly eſcaped from becoming an awful monument of civil diſcord and popular deſpair. A conſpiracy has juſt been detected to undermine and blow up the houſes of Dalton and Tranſmanſdorff [the Launay and Bertheir of the Netherlands] and the guardhouſe; ſeizing the arſenal, and one of the gates, and admitting a body of exiles into the city. The conſpirators were not thoſe who had either ſpirit or vigor for martial enterpriſe, for the nobles and the youth had been exiled. But the contagious ſentiment of general indignation had reached that portion of ſociety which is the leaſt acceſſible to it.

"The unwarlike character of the prieſthood, the peaceful habits of commercial opulence, the ſeclusion and feebleneſs of cloiſtered females, were animated and armed by the public deſpair. A quantity of powder and combuſtible materials had been introduced into a vault, where the treaſure had been uſually depoſited. The key of this vault had been furniſhed by the emperor's banker, who is fled. The town engineer had been employed in undermining the devoted houſes; arms and ammunition were buried in the gardens of ſome of the conſpirators, and coin hid in the cells of the nuns, in many convents. But they were betrayed by their indiſcreet and confident exultation.

"The vigilance of the miniſterial ſpies, who have been ſo numerous as to poiſon all ſocial intercourſe, diſcovered the deſign. The firſt perſon apprehended was the preceptor of the [illegible] of the duke d'Urſi. In the chamber of [illegible] fated young man were found plans for taking [illegible] miniſter and general, manifeſtos to be ſcattered among the people, and other papers alluding [illegible] which it is believed the government [illegible] very anxious to divulge. That he is in poſſeſſion of the moſt important ſecrets, we may conclude from the earneſtneſs with which, after his arreſt, the ducheſs d'Urſi ſolicited on her knees an interview of four minutes with him; but ſhe could not obtain her requeſt. The officer on guard was inflexible.

"On the following day twenty perſons were arreſted, among whom were the celebrated Linguet Triſco, the deputy town engineer, two canons of the church of St Oudule, and M. Berman, a reputable merchant, in whoſe garden were diſcovered 1000 cartridges, with two muſket balls to each. The town engineer himſelf, Mr. W. the banker, and ſeveral other perſons of conſequence have eſcaped. The conſternation and dismay ſurpaſs deſcription. The enlivimins proceed hourly, and every man ſeems to expect, with ſilent deſpair, the mandate that is to immure him, and the military hand that is to conduct him to his dungeon. Meanwhile the wantonneſs of oppreſſion proceeds with rapid ſtrides in the country. In conſequence of the ſuppoſed partiality of the abbots for the patriots, the emperor has publiſhed an edict, ſequeſtrating all the abbeys of Brabant, and appointing civil officers to them for the adminiſtration of their revenue. Theſe adminiſtrations, each of them attended by 100 grenadiers, and 100 dragoons, have entered on their office, and the famiſhed ſavages of Croatia and Sclavonia revel in the enjoyment of all the delicious wines that miniſtered to the luxury of the Flemiſh monks.

The new French adminiſtration is reported to be as follows, and the members are all from among the national aſſembly.

M. de Mirabeau, miniſter for Paris.
Biſhop of Autun, miniſter of finance.
Marquis de Seger, miniſter of foreign affairs.
Duc de Rochefoucault, keeper of the ſeals.

Nov. 10. Cherbourg, at preſent, is in great commotion, and not a day paſſes without ſome expreſs from the national aſſembly with orders how to act. The works, notwithſtanding, are carried on with the ſame indefatigable induſtry; and the inſpecting boats lately made a ſtrict ſurvey of the road, to learn if any ſand had gathered ſince the making of the wall, when they found it all as ſound as before the works were begun.

An order is paſſed, for all nobles and perſons of landed property to appear at Paris, within a limited time, on pain of confiſcation of all their property for the uſe of the nation.

On the firſt of this month the diſtricts of Paris ſent deputies to the Hotel de Ville, to enquire into the ſtate of the proviſion of the city. The members of the community appointed to preſide over this department returned for anſwer, that abundance was every day encreaſing; that before the 15th inſtant, Paris would have a ſupply in hand of more than 40,000 ſacks of flour; that the magazines already began to fill; and that the ſubſiſtence of the capital was completely ſecured for the winter.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 5.

"The news we receive from Brabant announce another action near Ternout. Between two and three thouſand patriots have periſhed. Count de Anhalt Saxe, brother to the empreſs of Ruſſia is killed. The troops refuſed to fire a ſecond time. The prince de Ligne, and the count de la Marck, both officers in the French ſervice, are gone to join the patriots. M. de Trauttmanſdorff, the burner of villages, has placed fifty guards at the door of Amberg's hotel and as many at that of Malines, and at the capuchin's convent."

The Ruſſians are now maſters of the mouth and of both ſides the Dnieſter, and when the accounts came away, were going to turn the blockade of Bender into a regular ſiege. This town, it is [illegible] cannot hold out long, as all communication [illegible] both by land and by the black ſea, is now [illegible] cut of.

The meſſenger who brought this news to V[illegible] carried with him ſome links of chains, in which [illegible] grand vizir intended to have bound the Au[illegible] troops, whom he hoped to have made priſo[illegible] war. A great many waggons were loaded [illegible] theſe ſhocking chains, which fell into the h[illegible] the prince of Cobourg, after his victory at [illegible] neſtie of the 22d of September.

One of theſe chains weighed two quint[illegible] half, and was 14 feet long, and was calc[illegible] bind five priſoners.

As the grand vizir expected to make [illegible] the prince's forces priſoners of war, ſome [illegible] may be formed of the number of thoſe [illegible] well as of the waggons which carried [illegible]

emperor gave orders that these horrid trophies should be placed in the arsenal there to remain as monuments not only of the savage cruelty of the Turks, but also of their shameful defeat.

American News.

STOCKBRIDGE, (Massachusetts) Dec. 1.

A woman who resided in one of the towns on the Cape, in this commonwealth, being rather of a forseeful turn of mind, arose on a Sunday morning, and began washing, in which employment she continued till the forenoon service was finished; when an acquaintance who lived at a great distance from the meeting house, called in to spend the interim between meetings. At this interview, both women seemed astonished, the woman of the house to see her visitor so mightily dressed at that early hour of the day, and the other to behold the former washing upon the Sabbath. "Where have you been, that you are so dressed," said the woman to her visiter: "been," said the other, "why I have been to meeting, where else do you think I have been on the Lord's day?" "What, is it Sunday" exclaimed the other, "well, upon my word, I had entirely forgot it, and had concluded within myself, that it was the second day of the week; as you have been to meeting, however, continued she, you can inform me what the minister has been preaching about, perhaps that will be of service to me." "Why, replied the other, we have had an excellent discourse, 'Tis affare, and every body ought to have heard it: the minister really seemed as if he felt what he preached; his discourse was concerning the many and cruel sufferings and the death of CHRIST." "La! is he dead? exclaimed the other, well, I never heard of it: 'tis really surprising! come to consider, however, I don't so much wonder neither that I never heard of it, for my husband has left off taking the newspapers, and since that time half Boston might burn down down, and I never hear a single word about it!"

BOSTON, December 16.

There are many old historical anecdotes of Rhode Island; all of which are far from being honorable; and which are peculiar to the genius of a majority of its present citizens.

During a former war, Rhode Island crowded so many loads of paper money on Massachusetts, that a law was enacted, by which no person could hold any office under this government, unless he qualified himself by swearing, "that he had not directly or indirectly received any of the Rhode Island bills for the year past."

BENNINGTON, (Vermont) December 21.

By a gentleman from the northward, we are informed, that so great disturbances have arisen in the town of Granville, and some other towns in that quarter, in the government of New York, by reason of some patentees endeavouring to dispossess some ancient settlers, that General Williams had been ordered out with his brigade in order to subdue the rioters,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.

We are now brought to the conclusion of the year eighty nine. What an eventful period has it been! The most sanguine expectations did not anticipate what we now realize. At this time last year, we were looking forward with anxious expectation to the organization of the new government: And while the minds of the gloomy and discontented, foreboded and predicted a series of difficulties, dangers and unavoidable evils, the friends of peace, the honest and unsuspecting friends of freedom and good government trembled in hope. But through the favor of heaven, what is now our situation! A form of government for a various people, and an extended territory, brought into operation with the happiest facility; and organized to the perfect satisfaction of the citizens. Peace, plenty and freedom reign in our borders, and innumerable causes are powerfully operating to produce present and future happiness to our country. The dreams of anarchy are no more; the rage of knowledge diverge in every possible direction. Arts, manufactures and commerce raise their long depressed heads; and protected by our equal laws, and an efficient government, are extending their influence far and wide. Our resources are unfolding: our burthens are diminishing; right principles are taking root, and government is considered in a just point of view; and as the choicest gift of heaven. The revolution in our political situation is great; but the revolution in our principles is greater. These are the events of a year! A year that stamps our character with fame immortal; the wisdom and magnanimity of which are sufficient to wipe off the reproaches of ages. Our enjoyments may justly be heightened with the reflection, that our example has proved contagious to the nations of Europe; who, under the favor of Providence, are now in the high road to a glorious state of freedom and just government.

CARLISLE, Dec. 30.

The following remarkable circumstance happened in Conecocheague settlement, Franklin county, on Friday and Friday night the 18th instant. A mad wolf which run through that settlement, bit a number of sheep, hogs, dogs, and some horned cattle; but this monster did not stop here; at the farm of Mr. Cairns Sterret, he attacked a negro man, but the negro having recourse to a stick, beat him off; the next object of his ferocity was a widow woman of the name of Taggart, who hearing a considerable noise among her sheep, came out of her house to know the cause, the wolf immediately made to her and caught her by the arm, in struggling the woman fell to the ground, and turning upon her face, the wolf bit her in several places upon the hips; by her screams one of her daughters was awakened, but not immediately finding the door, came through a window; upon the noise of her coming, the wolf made off. The next place we hear of this monster, is at the house of Mr. Carell, who also hearing a noise without doors, and coming out to know the cause, was likewise accosted by the wolf, who endeavouring to seize him by the arm, but Carell retreating into the house, the wolf's pursuit was so close as to be partly caught by the nose between the door and the frame; a weaver who lived opposite to Carell, hearing the noise and came out, the wolf disappointed by Carell, made upon the weaver and an engagement between them ensued; the weaver fell to the ground, and apprehensive of the wolf seizing him by the throat, took the first advantage in seizing the wolf by the throat, and there held him till Carrell came to his assistance with an axe, and put an end to the monster.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) October 31,

On Thursday last, it was so dark from about two o'clock until about half after four in the evening, that the inhabitants of this place were obliged to have lighted candles to dine by.

Various are the conjectures with respect to the cause of the darkness: some suppose it proceeded only from an uncommon thick fog or cloudy atmosphere; whilst others are of opinion that some immense opaque body passing at that time between the body of the sun and the earth, was the cause. All objects had that yellow appearance which they have in a great eclipse of the sun.

Pittsburgh, January 23,

The weather has been so uncommonly moderate for the season, that the navigation of our rivers has remained open, and boats for New-Orleans, Kentucky, &c. have proceeded without any interruption.

A number of singular incidents occurred during the late tour of the President of the United States, which gave him much satisfaction. Among others was the following: On his arrival at Newbury Port, a poor old soldier, by the name of Cotton, commonly called colonel, who was in the memorable battle when Braddock was defeated on the banks of the Ohio, and served under the President, who was then major, requested and was admitted into the room where the President was; on the soldier's bowing, and asking "How Major Washington did," the President immediately recollecting him, and rising from his chair, took him by the hand, and tenderly enquired into the scenes of his life and present circumstances. I thank God, answered the soldier, that I have an opportunity of seeing my old commander once more. I have seen him in adversity, and now seeing him in glory, I can go home and die content. The next morning he came again to take his leave of the President, who gave him a guinea, which he accepted, he said, merely as a token in remembrance of his commander, and which he now wears pendant on his bosom, declaring that nothing earthly shall separate it from him.

From the Massachusetts Centinel.

Mr. Russell,

ON reading in your last paper the anecdote of Dr. Franklin, it reminded me of one which I had, as authentic, from a person who said he was knowing to the fact, Some years since, when the doctor used to ride express from Boston to Philadelphia, he met a seafaring man in Connecticut, who having been shipwrecked, and carried into a southern port, was on his way home to Boston. He told the doctor his distress, and asked his assistance. informing, that he had property at home, and could readily make repayment. "I have not," said the doctor, "much money with me, but I'll put you in a way to get home without any." By the doctor's directions the man wrote two advertisements describing himself by name, &c. as having deserted from one of the king's ships then in Boston harbour, and offering fifty guineas reward, and all necessary charges, to any person who would return him to the commander in Boston. These advertisements the doctor posted up, and it was not long before the mariner was apprehended, put into a chaise, and brought by two men to Boston, who entertained him very well on the road. The commander of the ship, on their arrival, swore the the man did not belong to his or any of the ships, and that he had nothing to do with him, and the men were obliged finally to dismiss him, though not before the mariner had invited them to his house: treated them well; told them the scheme, and repaid them all the expences of the journey.

PARSON Patten was so much averse to the Athanasian creed, that he would never read it. Archbishop Secker, having been informed of his recusancy, sent the archdeacon to ask him his reason? "I do not believe it," said the priest. "But your metropolitan does," replied the archdeacon. "It may be so," rejoined Mr. Patten, "and he can well afford it. He believes at the rate of seven thousand pounds a year, and I only at that of fifty.

WANTED an Apprentice, of about 14 years of age, to the Black, White Smith, and Cutlery Business. Enquire of Thomas Wylie, at the corner of Market and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

CAME to the plantation of Col. John Campbell, on Chartiers creek, about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, four hogs, two marked with a swallow fork in the near ear, and a crop off the off ear, one black, the other black and red spotted, the other two are of a reddish colour, but have no mark; also a black and white Bull, no mark, two years old this ensuing spring. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CORNELIUS MANNING.

January 9, 1790.

WHEREAS a certain Alexander M'Curdy has obtained five notes of hand from the subscriber, bearing date the 30th of November, 1789, payable as follows, viz. first January, 1790, 15l. first of August, 1790, 5l. first of October, 1791, 9l. first of October, 1792, 9l. first of October, 1793, 9l. This to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on any of the said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he makes a title to the land, or I am compelled by law.

ROBERT M'KINLEY.

December 20, 1789.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Pittſburgh, December 23, 1789.

JULY the twenty-ſeventh day,
My wife Betty ranaway,
From bed and board did flee and ſtay,
She would no longer with me ſtay.
Since ſhe has left me without cauſe,
I'll give her time enough to pauſe,
That ſhe may ſee her error,
When I live happy with a farmer.
Therefore I forwarn, both great and ſmall,
To truſt her any thing at all,
For her contracts from this day
Not one farthing will I pay.

DENNIS O'BRYAN.

B L A N K

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the county of Waſhington, and Territory of the United States North Weſt of the River Ohio, adminiſtrator of the eſtate of the late Samuel Holden Parſon, eſquire, deceaſed: hereby notifies the public, that three months from the date hereof, is allowed by the Judge of Probate, to the creditors of the aforementioned eſtate, to exhibit their claims to the ſubſcriber, at Marietta, for adjuſtment, after which no demand will be allowed. Notice is likewiſe given to thoſe perſons indebted to the aforeſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, otherwiſe their accounts will be put in ſuit.

By order of the Judge of Probate,

EBN. PARSONS, Adminiſtrator.

Marietta, December 22, 1789.

TO BE SOLD-

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Eſq; on Peter's creek, Waſhington county, fifteen miles from Pittſburgh, and fifteen from Waſhington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welth; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aſſan, and James Sanderſon, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a ſtill houſe, ſtill, and compleat ſet of veſſels for two ſtills; Andrew M'Aſſan, twenty acres, and James Sanderſon, twenty acres; the yearly rents at preſent amounts to between ſeventy and eighty pounds Pennſylvania currency. The ſaid land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, ſenior's, mill, and not above four miles from Welch and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be ſold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittſburgh; Alexander Addiſon, Eſq; in Waſhington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Alſo, to be ſold or rented, the ſtone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat ſet of tools to carry on ſaid buſineſs, and a large keel boat En as above. October 15, 1789.

ENTERED with the ſubſcriber, one of the wood rangers for the county of Allegheny, the following creatures, as ſtrays, viz.

One brown mare, 13 hands high, branded on the near thigh with C. B. one ſorrel colt, riſing 3 years old, neither docked or branded; one red roan mare, riſing five years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder B. and one black ſteer, with a white back and belly. The owners are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcriber, living on Chartiers creek, about three miles from Pittſburgh, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY laſt night from the ſubſcribers living in Franklin county, two Servants, viz. Peter Smith, a Muſtee, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black, ſtrait hair, had on a lead coloured coat and jacket, ruſſian breeches, new ſhoes, old wool hat; and Michael Dwyer, lately from the weſt of Ireland, about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſtrong made, red, ſhort curly hair, had on a light blue coat, ſpotted jacket, & jeanet breeches old hat; he took with him ſome cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward for both, or Eight Dollars for either.

JAMES POE.
JOSHUA STEVENSON.

October 20, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

By the Printer hereof.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has removed his ſhop to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market ſtreet, where he carries on the White Smith Buſineſs in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all ſorts, pipe and ſquaw tomahawks, ſcalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates poliſhed and unpoliſhed, andirons, ſhovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing diſhes, bread toaſters, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, and ſcewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates ſaddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds ſwords razors, ſciſſors, and pen knives, cleans & poliſhes guns and piſtols, makes bed ſcrews, and branding irons of all ſizes and does ſeveral other pieces of buſineſs in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He alſo carries on the Black Smith, in the ſhop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnerſhip with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horſe ſhoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they alſo make horſe, cow, and ſheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforeſaid buſineſs; alſo, a quantity of old braſs, for which a generous price will be given.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the Engliſh Language in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, has accepted of the ſame Office in the Waſhington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five ſhillings each for one year. The Revd Mr. Dod continues to inſtruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive ſuch other Students as may be offered for Inſtruction in theſe Languages or the Mathematicks. The ſituation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous ſettlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to ſuch as deſire inſtruction for themſelves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houſes at about thirty dollars for the year, and the eſtabliſhed reputation of the Maſters, gives the moſt favorable proſpects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

AS the ſubſcribers propoſe quitting this Country as ſoon as poſſible, they requeſt all perſons who have left Watches to be repaired, to take them away before the firſt day of next February.

They earneſtly ſolicit all thoſe indebted to them to diſcharge their reſpective balances before the firſt of January, as all outſtanding debts after will be ſued for.

The neat and commodious Shop, in which they have for ſome time worked, will be ſold or rented on the loweſt terms.

GREGG & BARKER.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 16, 1789.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 11, 1789.

ON motion, Reſolved, That John Moore, William Jack, and Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſquires, be, and they are hereby authoriſed to inveſtigate the charges of divers inhabitants of Weſtmoreland county, againſt Michael Huffnagle, Eſq. prothonotary of that county, and to report to Council.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'y.

To John Moore, William Jack, & Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſqrs. gentlemen appointed to inveſtigate the charges againſt M. Huffnagle, Eſquire.

Laſt Notice.

Brownſville, November 2, 1789.

THOSE who are indebted to Lang and Kinnear, and have not ſettled off their accounts with the ſubſcriber as formerly advertiſed, muſt now blame themſelves for the conſequences, he being obliged, under a high penalty to do his utmoſt to get the partnerſhip accounts ſettled without delay, can no longer defer ſueing thoſe who neglect. He will yet take produce in payment at caſh prices, from thoſe who ſhall immediately ſettle and pay off without being ſued, but intends to compel payment in caſh from thoſe who put him to that diſagreeable neceſſity.

JAMES LANG.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public and his friends, that he has opened

A Public Houſe,

at the Nine Mile Run from Pittſburgh, where Mr. Dunning M'Nair lately lived. As he has provided himſelf with liquors, &c. for the accommodation of thoſe who pleaſe to call on him, and has good ſtables, with oats and hay for horſes. flatters himſelf by his aſſiduity to pleaſe, to merit the attention of the public.

MOSES FORD.

Allegheny County, Dec. 10, 1789.

Extract from an Act of General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 19th day of March, 1783, relative to Exciſe.

Section V. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of June next, every diſtiller of ſpiritous liquors, before he proceed to diſtill any further quantity, ſhall under the penalty of ten pounds, enter with the collector of exciſe for the city or county reſpectively, or his deputy, wherein ſuch diſtiller ſhall reſide, an account of all ſuch ſtills, with the number of gallons which they do ſeverally contain, and ſhall be accountable to ſuch collector, or his deputy, for all liquors by him retailed, drawn, ſold, bartered or delivered to any perſon or perſons for any valuable conſideration whatſoever, in any quantity leſs than twenty gallons at one time and to one perſon, and ſhall enter the ſame and pay the exciſe thereon, as retailers are by law obliged to do; any thing contained in any law heretofore made notwithſtanding.

JOHN MARIE, of Pittſburgh, will ſell on reaſonable terms, one or two of the following LOTS, No. 451, 452, 199, 708

Dec, 4, 1789.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions (at 15/ per ann.) Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one fourth of a Dollar; Those exceeding are Inſerted in Proportion.